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CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

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BULGARIA

Gierek Toasts Zhivkov at 31 Jan Official Dinner C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Feb]
Communique on Polish Party-State Delegation Visit Reported C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Feb]
Karamanev Receives Greek Deputy Planning Minister C 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Condemns Deng's Sallies Against USSR [Hrobar, 2 Feb] D 1
Husak Congratulates Pelshe on Birthday D 2
Further Reportage on Strougal's Visit in Libya D 2
Meets With Jallud D 2
Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi D 3
Chnoupek Receives Austria's Steiner for Talks D 3
Pastukhov-Led Komsomol Delegation Arrives D 3
More on Progress of Joint Soviet Army Maneuvers [(Fuk)] D 3
Socialist Integration, Common Market Relations Examined D 4
[Lipavsky in RUDE PRAVO 30 Jan]
National Council Discusses Goods Distribution [Lidicky] D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

More on World Peace Council Meeting in Berlin E 1
Detente, Disarmament Discussed E 1
Civil Rights, Vietnam, Iran Discussed E 2
Report on Final Day E 3
Message Sent to Honecker E 4
Axen, Naumann Attend Ceremony E 5
Axen at WPC Reception E 5
Honecker Receives Chandra E 5
Sindermann, Krenz Address Meetings E 6
Press Conference Held E 6
Briefs: Austrian Cooperation E 7

HUNGARY

Comment on Deng's Visit, U.S. Ties With PRC, USSR F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP]
MSZMP's Henrik Vass Arrives in Havana F 2
Joint Communique Issued Between PPF, PLO F 2
[MAGYAR NEMZET 3 Feb]
National Bank President Discusses Credit Policy F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 2 Feb]
Briefs: Agreement With Austria F 4

POLAND

PZPR Central Committee, State Council Hold Joint Session G 1

ROMANIA

Anniversary of Friendship Treaty With USSR Celebrated H 1
ARLUS Hosts Meeting H 1
Mobal Enterprise Meeting H 1
Soviet Ambassador Hosts Meeting H 1
SCINTEIA Marks Anniversary [Campeanu 4 Feb] H 2
AGERPRES Reviews 1978 Foreign Trade Activities H 4
1978 Performance of Machinebuilding Industry Reviewed H 5
AGERPRES Stresses Importance of Self-Management in Industry H 6
AGERPRES Outlines Aims of Measures To Reorganize Agriculture H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

More on Tito's Visit to Kuwait, Iraq I 1
Amir of Kuwait Cables Tito I 1
Milenkovic Comments on Iraq Talks I 1
FEC's Uzunovic Leaves To Join Tito Talks in Damascus I 2
TANJUG Cites U.S. Assessment of Deng Xiaoping's Visit I 2
Journal Interviews PRC Deputy Foreign Minister I 3
[REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS]
Economic Delegation Returns From Central America I 4
Stambolic Meets With World Bank President McNamara I 5
KOMUNIST Comments on Yugoslav-EEC Trade Talks I 5
New 'Mandate' on Talks Adopted I 5
Hodza Chairs, Djuranovic Briefs Presidency Session I 6
TANJUG Comments on Renewing Mandate of Presidency I 6
'Moderate' Price Increases Seen for This Year I 7

GIEREK TOASTS ZHIVKOV AT 31 JAN OFFICIAL DINNER

AU052014 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Apparent text of toast by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at 31 January official dinner in Sofia given in his honor by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed Bulgarian comrades and friends!

Thank you, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, for the cordial words directed toward the Polish people, the PZPR and all Polish citizens in attendance. We accept them as a confirmation of the Bulgarian people's friendly feelings as well as yours, Comrade Zhivkov, toward Poland. We assure you that these feelings are fully mutual.

Allow me, dear comrades and friends, to thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the invitation to visit your country and for the cordial reception we have been given in your beautiful country. I do this on behalf of the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

We came here with the deep conviction that the present meeting will deepen the ideological unity of our parties, the cooperation between our socialist countries, and the traditional friendship between our peoples. The present Polish-Bulgarian fraternal relations have deep and strong foundations. They spring from the historic traditions, the common freedom-loving and progressive strivings and from the cooperation between patriots and revolutionaries. They found full confirmation and development in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the 30th anniversary of which we marked last year.

Dear comrades and friends!

During the last 30 years, in the course of the historic transformations, and thanks to the close cooperation between the PZPR and the BCP, our socialist countries formed relations of a new type, which we constantly develop and enrich.

The fruitful cooperation in the economic area corresponds with the trends and needs of the two countries' development. Broad cooperation in various areas of science and culture, as well as cooperation in the mass media and the developing tourist exchange, contribute to coming together and to the mutual acquaintance of our peoples. Cooperation in the international arena contributes to strengthening the two countries' positions in Europe and the world. Acting effectively for further strengthening the comprehensive Polish-Bulgarian relations, we are convinced that we thus contribute to strengthening the capacity of both Poland and Bulgaria, and simultaneously to strengthening the potential of the entire socialist community, whose stable links our countries are.

I would like to note with satisfaction that during the last decade we have reached and continue to reach even greater successes than hitherto in all areas of our cooperation. Your personal contribution to this is very high, Comrade Zhivkov. We highly value this. We are grateful, Comrade Zhivkov, for your preoccupation with this cause, and we also express our gratitude to the leaderships of the BCP, the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and all our Bulgarian friends.

We wish to further march along this road and strengthen our cooperation and friendship. This corresponds with the two peoples' interests and strivings, and with the common cause of socialism and peace.

Dear comrades! The permanent striving of Poland and Bulgaria in the international arena is to secure peace for our and other peoples. Together with the CPSU and its Leninist leadership, and in cooperation with the fraternal parties and governments of the socialist community countries, we do everything possible to turn detente--a process useful to Europe and the world--into an irreversible process.

We expressed this striving once again at the November 1978 Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact political consultative meeting in the declaration adopted by that meeting. This document incorporates remarkable proposals for strengthening the peaceful cooperation among the nations and for strengthening security on our continent and in the world.

All this is closely connected with the struggle for ending the arms race, and especially its new, technological stage, and opening the road toward real disarmament. Therefore, we attribute such great importance to the USSR-U.S. SALT talks, are concerned over their delay and wish their quick conclusion. That is why in June of last year Poland, together with other socialist countries, made a new and constructive proposal at the Vienna talks on limiting the armed forces and arms in central Europe.

Regretfully, despite the general hope, this proposal has not aroused the necessary interest of the Western countries. As shown by the previous 160h round, the Western countries remain on their hard positions, which seriously delay the progress of the negotiations.

The USSR, Poland and the other Warsaw Pact member countries voiced many initiatives and make great efforts for eliminating the nuclear danger. Today, with special force we warn about the serious consequences of producing and deploying the neutron weapon in Europe--a new weapon of mass destruction.

The qualitative and quantitative increase of NATO armament evokes great concern. We are also concerned with the disruption of the international situation caused by the propaganda campaign which has developed against the socialist countries. The course of the Chinese leadership aimed at disrupting world peace also evokes general concern.

The vital interests and deep strivings of the peoples are quite different--to stop the arms race, create mutual confidence, and peacefully stabilize all world areas.

For us, the communists, the highest ideological-moral order of the present is to secure the basic right of all peoples--the right to live in peace. The 33d UN General Assembly session adopted the Polish declaration on the issue of educating the nations in the spirit of peace, disseminating the lofty principles of peace and forming relations of mutual respect, understanding and friendly cooperation among nations. I take this opportunity to cordially thank the Bulgarian comrades for their active support for this initiative at the United Nations.

In the same spirit we would like to incorporate in life the principles of the Helsinki Conference Final Act--this glorious charter of peace in Europe. In this we see a condition for successfully developing relations and comprehensive cooperation on our continent.

We note with satisfaction the progress which has taken place in the opinions of some West European countries with whom we conduct a political dialog and develop bilateral cooperation on the issue of implementing these principles.

The Helsinki Conference and the incorporation of its Final Act into life have caused many positive phenomena in Europe. We are happy that they were also reflected in the Balkans, for which Bulgaria made its essential contribution.

We hope that the future Madrid meeting will consolidate these positive tendencies. Europe can contribute much to strengthening world security by turning into an area of lasting detente and advanced cooperation between states with different social systems.

Dear comrades and friends: I would like to assure you of our sincere sympathy, respect and recognition for the efforts and achievements reached by your party and people along the road toward socialism.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you even greater successes in constructing the developed socialist society.

We highly value the contribution of the BCP and its Central Committee led by you, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, to strengthening the forces of socialism and peace, developing the cohesion of the socialist community countries and strengthening the ideological unity and international solidarity of the international communist and workers movement.

We are convinced that our visit in your country, dear Bulgarian comrades and friends, will be interesting and fruitful, and will serve the interests of the two friendly peoples and the common cause of peace and socialism.

With this thought I propose a toast: To the further prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its leading force--the BCP! To the unity of our parties and the cooperation between our peoples! To your health and well-being, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, as well as the entire leadership of the fraternal BCP! To the health of all Bulgarian comrades attending the dinner! To peace and socialism!

COMMUNIQUE ON POLISH PARTY-STATE DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

AU062102 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Feb 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Apparent text of Bulgarian-Polish communique on 31 Jan-1 Feb visit to Bulgaria of a Polish party-state delegation led by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary]

[Text] A party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland led by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, visited Bulgaria on 31 January and 1 February 1979 at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The visit was a new manifestation of the traditional friendship which connects the two countries and peoples, and a new contribution to developing their comprehensive relations. By most cordially greeting the delegation of the People's Republic of Poland, Sofia's working people expressed their feelings of deep respect toward the fraternal Polish people and their great satisfaction with its successes in socialist construction.

During its stay in Sofia the Polish delegation was acquainted with the great achievements of Bulgaria in socialist construction as well as with the activity of the party and state organs and public organizations. The Bulgarian-Polish friendship meeting that took place on 1 February in Sofia and at which Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Edward Gierek spoke, was a bright expression of the fraternal feelings and deep relations connecting the BCP and PZPR as well as the two countries' peoples.

The meetings and talks of the leaders of the two parties and peoples have great significance for further developing the unity and unity of action of the two Marxist-Leninist parties and for strengthening the friendship and expanding the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland.

The Polish delegation had talks during its visit in Bulgaria. The following persons took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mariy Ivanov, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee member and director of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's cabinet; and Ivan Nedev, BCP Central Committee member and Bulgarian ambassador to the People's Republic of Poland.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Polish side: Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the Polish United Peasants' Party Presidium and marshal of the Polish Sejm; Jozef Pinkowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary; Longin Cegielski, member of the Supreme Committee of the Polish United Peasants' Party Presidium and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Emil Wojtaszek, PZPR Central Committee member and minister of foreign affair; Jerzy Waszczuk, PZPR Central Committee member and chief of the chancery of the PZPR Central Committee secretariat; and Lucjan Motyka, PZPR Central Committee member and Polish ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The delegations briefed each other on the implementation of the programs of constructing the developed socialist society in their countries, adopted by the 11th BCP and seventh PZPR congresses, and on the results of the cooperation hitherto between the BCP and PZPR and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland. They exchanged opinions on a broad range of issues related to the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement.

It was noted with satisfaction that the agreements reached during the visit of the Bulgarian party-state delegation in Poland in 1973 and the visit of the Polish party-state delegation in Bulgaria in 1972 are being successfully implemented.

A deep conviction was expressed that the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Bulgaria and Poland, which was signed 30 years ago and renewed in 1968, has fully confirmed its great importance for developing the fruitful cooperation between the two countries and peoples in all areas. Thanks to the consistent implementation of the treaty, the traditional friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two peoples was enriched with new socialist contents. Its basis is the unity of goals and interests founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The close cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR has a guiding role in strengthening this friendship.

The two countries attribute great importance to the meetings between the leaders of the BCP and the PZPR, the regular talks between the chairmen of the Bulgarian and Polish councils of ministers, and the regular and constant relations between the two parties' central committees and relevant departments.

The delegations confirmed that they will further strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship between the BCP and PZPR by expanding the mutually beneficial contacts at all party levels and the practice of regularly exchanging information and experience, as well as consultations in the area of topical international problems. The two parties will develop their cooperation in the ideological area and will facilitate mutual research in the area of social sciences.

The two delegations highly evaluated the results hitherto of the cooperation between the parliaments, the Fatherland Front and Front of National Unity, the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and United Peasants' Party, trade unions, youth, women's and other organisations, as well as between the collectives of the industrial and agrarian plants. The further positive development of this cooperation facilitates the coming together and is in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

The delegations positively evaluated the cooperation in the area of culture, science, education and mass media. They stressed the necessity of further enriching the forms and expanding the contents of this cooperation as well as continuing the efforts for mutually acquainting the two countries' public with the questions of the two countries' sociopolitical and economic development in accordance with the new agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland.

Arising from the assumption that direct contacts and further developing tourism between the two countries are important factors for mutual acquaintance and coming together between the Bulgarian and the Polish peoples, the delegations stressed the necessity of further establishing closer and closer cooperation in this area.

The delegations discussed the main questions on developing and expanding the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland. In their activities the two countries will be guided by the tenets of the comprehensive program on developing and perfecting cooperation and developing socialist integration of the CEMA member-countries, and they will contribute to its implementation.

Positively evaluating the development of bilateral economic cooperation, characterized by high dynamics of the mutual trade volume and expansion of the relative share in specialization and production sharing, the delegations, taking under consideration the increased economic potential of the two countries, determined that the necessary conditions for further expanding and developing this cooperation have been created.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction that the successful implementation of the mutual trade exchange for the 1976-78 period as well as the protocol on trade exchange which was signed in 1979 create a good basis for overfulfilling the task of reaching during the current 5-year plan the sum of R2.2 billion in the two countries' trade exchange and increasing the relative share of the specialization and production sharing to 25-30 percent.

The two countries' delegations, taking under consideration the results that have been reached as well as the constantly increasing economic potential of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland, recommend to the relevant organs that they make the necessary efforts for achieving a further optimal increase in the mutual trade exchange during the next 5-year period.

The increase in the trade exchange in the area of mass consumption goods contributes to enriching the assortment of the two countries' markets.

It was noted that the cooperation between the scientific research institutes of the two countries is correctly aimed at solving the problems upon which the development and modernization of the two countries' economies depend. The delegations think that the "Basic Tenets of Developing the Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland After 1980" encompass questions which are of vital interest for the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland. The outlined program is a basis for the work of the economic and scientific-research organs for further increasing and strengthening the effectiveness of mutual economic cooperation.

It was decided that when coordinating the plans of the two countries' socioeconomic development, the central planning organs and relevant departments must strive to fill the "Basic Tenets" with concrete contents for the 1981-85 period, and where possible--even up to 1990. The agreements signed on cooperation and mutual deliveries in the area of automobile construction, shipbuilding, electric and motor small cargo tractors, metal-cutting machines, the coordination of investments in the chemical industry, as well as the draft agreements now being coordinated in the area of road construction technology and other industrial areas for the 1981-85 period and up to 1990 are guarantees of further increasing the trade exchange and developing specialization and production sharing between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland.

The two delegations exchanged opinions on topical international issues and determined that they have full unity of thought in their evaluation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland think it is necessary to make further and active efforts for strengthening and developing the process of international detente. The two countries fully approve and decisively support the consistent, peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and stress the great personal contribution of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in working out and implementing the historic program of the struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of the peoples.

The delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland attribute great significance to further developing the fraternal relations of friendship and alliance, comprehensive cooperation and unity of action of the two parties and countries with the CPSU and USSR. The rich experience of the CPSU and USSR in building socialism and communism is an integral part of the treasure of the international communist and workers' movement. Therefore, the Bulgarian and Polish friendship with the USSR is the basic precondition for successfully building socialism in the two countries and strengthening the socialist community, whose role and influence over the world revolutionary process constantly increase.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and People's Republic of Poland will continue to act to further strengthen the unity of the fraternal socialist states, and will actively develop and perfect the bilateral and multilateral forms of cooperating and coordinating their foreign policy activity.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland express their determination to make their contribution toward implementing the comprehensive program of socialist integration within the CEMA framework, aiming at the comprehensive development of each member country and increasing the economic potential of the socialist community as a whole.

Expressing their states' will, the leaders of Bulgaria and Poland confirmed that stopping the arms race and beginning real disarmament has an exceptionally great importance for safeguarding peace. The attempts to develop the arms race with regard to new technology as well as to increase the role of the military factor in politics lead toward tension in international relations and halt the process of detente. The political deeds aimed at creating alliances against other states, openly declaring the inevitability of a world war and creating tension, as well as the attempts to destabilize the situation in certain world regions are equally dangerous.

The delegations stressed that the development of the process of political detente can be guaranteed only when it is supplemented with military detente. In this context the two countries voiced their support for the quickest possible implementation of the decisions of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland believe that the successful conclusion of the U.S.-USSR SALT talks as well as other talks is of main importance for developing international detente and stopping the arms race. Bulgaria and Poland attribute great importance to these talks and fully support them.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland again call attention to the especially dangerous consequences that can result from beginning production of the neutron bomb--this new weapon of mass destruction--and arming NATO with it. Simultaneously the two countries express the hope that the United States and the other Western states will pay the necessary attention to the draft convention on banning the production, storing, dissemination, and use of the nuclear neutron weapon, as it was presented to the UN committee on disarmament by the socialist countries.

The two countries think that the mutual limitation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe will have positive consequences for international detente. Taking this under consideration they decisively voice their support for progress at the Vienna talks and for concluding an agreement that would eliminate the danger of military confrontation in this area by justly limiting the military potential without violating the security of any state.

In relation to solving these international issues vital for the peoples, the two countries' delegations confirmed their determination to actively facilitate the implementation of the humane goals of the November 1978 Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland stressed the great significance of the Helsinki Conference Final Act as well as the necessity of the full implementation of its principles and tenets for strengthening security and further developing the cooperation on the European continent. It was noted with satisfaction that at the Belgrade meeting the Helsinki Conference participating countries confirmed the importance of the Helsinki Conference Final Act as a long-range program for developing peaceful relations and strengthening security in Europe. The delegations expressed their hope that new and significant successes in this direction will be reached at the 1980 Madrid meeting. Bulgaria and Poland are determined to make their contribution to reaching this goal.

The two countries voice their support for reconstructing international economic relations on the basis of just and democratic principles, and of liquidating the barriers and discriminatory limitations in international trade and for creating beneficial conditions for developing just, equal and mutually beneficial scientific-technical cooperation. They think that the conclusion of an appropriate agreement between CEMA and the Common Market will facilitate the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in Europe.

The delegations expressed their concern over the existing danger to peace and security in the Middle East. No separate agreements can lead toward solving the Middle East problem: On the contrary, they create additional difficulties. A just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be reached only through withdrawing the Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, recognizing the right of the Arab people of Palestine to create their sovereign state and guaranteeing the security of all states in this region, including Israel. The delegations expressed the conviction that the resumption of the Geneva Conference will lead toward solving the problems of this region.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland stressed that solving the Cyprus problem can only be reached through respecting the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus.

The two countries express again their solidarity with the struggle of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and for national independence and social progress. They condemn the maneuvers of international reaction aimed at preserving the colonial racist regimes in southern Africa and voice their readiness to render support to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia who are fighting for freedom and independence, as well as the native population of South Africa and its struggle against apartheid.

By greeting the progressive achievements of the Ethiopian people and its government's determination to cooperate closely with the socialist community's countries, the two countries confirmed their full solidarity with its efforts to preserve the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the country, and voiced their support for developing neighborly relations in the area of the Horn of Africa in accordance with the UN Charter and the OAU goals and principles, in the interest of all peoples in this region.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland confirmed their steady solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its struggle to preserve its sovereignty against the great state hegemony pressure of the Chinese leadership. They express their conviction that the Vietnamese people will show decisive resistance to all provocations and attempts to interfere with its internal affairs.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland express their satisfaction with the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They point out that the treaty is an important factor for further consolidating socialism and peace.

The two delegations greet with satisfaction the historic victory of the Kampuchean people which terminated the Pol Pot adventurer regime and created conditions for constructing a nonalined and socialist Kampuchea and for reconstructing peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The delegations express their concern and oppose the antisocialist and chauvinistic course of the Chinese foreign policy aimed at increasing international tension, undermining the unity of the forces of socialism and destabilizing peace in various parts of the world. This course exercises at present a very negative influence on international relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland confirm their readiness to develop interstate relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, something which is in the interest of the Chinese people as well as the Bulgarian and Polish peoples.

The Polish delegation expressed a high evaluation of the active principles and peaceful policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its constructive role as a stabilizing factor in strengthening confidence, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans and the world. The Bulgarian delegation gave a high estimation of the active principles and peaceful policy of the People's Republic of Poland and its active contribution to strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and the world. The declaration on educating society inthe spirit of peace, adopted by the United Nations at Polish initiative, is the newest evidence of this policy.

The two delegations exchanged opinions on the issues of the international communist and workers' movement. They noted with satisfaction the increasing influence of this movement over the development of the world revolutionary process. The international solidarity of the fraternal parties and their acts in the international arena as well as strengthening their cohesion in the struggle for the common goals have an ever growing importance. The delegations confirmed the topicality of the decisions of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties.

The two countries think it is useful to conduct constructive dialogs and support contacts with socialists, social democrats, Christian democrats, religious figures and organizations fighting for peace and disarmament and for removing the danger of war as well as developing international detente. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and solidarity, the Bulgarian and Polish communists will continue to make their contribution to creatively developing the revolutionary theory of the workers' class, and will consistently fight against anticommunism.

The two delegations expressed full satisfaction with the talks which were conducted and which took place in an atmosphere or cordial friendship and full unity of views on all questions discussed. They noted that the fruitful results of these talks are an important contribution to developing the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and PZPR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland, and contribute to strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement.

The official and friendly visit of the Polish party-state delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria was an important event in Bulgarian-Polish relations. It enriched the cooperation between the two parties and countries and strengthened their will to further cooperate in constructing socialism and communism in the two countries. The visit was a new contribution to strengthening peace in the world.

Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, invited a party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, to make an official and friendly visit in the People's Republic of Poland. The invitation was received with gratitude.

KARAMANEV RECEIVES GREEK DEPUTY PLANNING MINISTER

LD062110 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 6 Feb, BTA--Today the chairman of the Bulgarian side of the governmental Bulgaro-Greek committee for economic cooperation, Mr Georgi Karamanev, minister of home trade and services, received the delegation which is here on a visit, led by Mr Stavros Dimis, deputy-chairman of the Greek side of the committee and deputy-minister of coordination and planning of Greece. Minister Georgi Karamanev was informed about the course of making the wording of "Common Guidelines for Development on Economic Relations Between Bulgaria and Greece Up to 1985." The meeting was attended by Greece's ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Antoin Nomikos.

RUDE PRAVO CONDEMNS DENG'S SALLIES AGAINST USSR

AU052226 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[Jan Hrobar commentary in the column: "We Comment": "Spoil-Peace Positions"]

[Text] The prognoses that preceded the U.S. visit of Deng Xiaoping, [Teng Hsiao-ping] deputy chairman of the PRC's State Council, and that prophesied its provocative nature have, deplorably, more than materialized. In his talks to American senators, in statements for the press and in his appearances in public in the United States, Deng Xiaoping not only did not omit anything from the present list of notorious slanders resounding from Beijing [Peking] and addressed to the countries of the socialist community; this time he even escalated the attacks and extended them to other progressive and anti-imperialist forces.

We would be probably slighting the high Beijing official were we to call his behavior hypocritical and aimed at making an impression on his hosts, at making an effect and mainly at convincing his American partners that if they want to "make a fortune," they can do so only by staking everything on the "Chinese card." On the other hand, the Chinese guest made it obvious that he himself had no need to be hypocritical. He struggled to convince his American hosts and listeners that what they were hearing was the true and authentic interpretation of the Beijing Maoists' present policy.

As follows from the American press and agency reports, Deng reiterated the well-known absurd accusation directed against the Soviet Union and following from Mao Zedong's [Mao Tse-tung's] doctrine. However, he now no longer presented the "two superpowers"--the Soviet Union and the United States--as the main enemy, but only the Soviet Union alone. He strove to win yesterday's "mortal enemy"--American imperialism--for an anti-Soviet "holy alliance."

When the press agencies stated--in connection with last year's trip of Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng], CCP Central Committee chairman, to Europe--that this diplomatic activity pursued by Beijing is based on the endeavor to create an anti-Soviet alliance, voices were heard which alleged that these accusations were exaggerated and artifically created. Today these anguished fears are being most authoritatively disproved by Deng himself. During his stay in the United States he urged--and not only in official talks, but also in public--that the United States, Japan and Western Europe should create, together with China, a "common anti-Soviet front." This statement reaffirms what was obvious even prior to it, namely that the present Chinese leadership is resolved to join forces with just anybody against the Soviet Union and that this kind of alliance will necessarily be aimed against the entire socialist community, against all progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the world.

This anti-peace substance of Maoist policy is also evident in other statements made by the Chinese official, statements in which he strove to discourage the United States from concluding the Soviet-American agreement on strategic arms limitation, known as SALT-II. He adopted a similar, explicitly spoil-peace position on all problems and questions of disarmament, international detente and understanding among the people. In this way Deng unambiguously confirmed that China's present leadership represents a force aimed against international detente and the principles of peaceful coexistence. This time the Chinese representative did not even attempt to create the impression of peaceableness. According to a REUTER agency report, in his talk with the American senators Deng "did not exclude the possibility" that "China would attack Vietnam." [paragraph continues]

He repeated this arrant threat in his appeal that Vietnam "should be taught a lesson," according to the example of last year's imperialist intervention in Zaire. There could be no more perfidious and shameless step than the one taken by Deng in making this warmongering confession on the territory of yesterday's aggressor in Vietnam. It is immaterial whether he took it so as to curry favor with, and win the sympathies of, those American generals and politicians who still bitterly resent their defeat in Vietnam. In the first place Deng's statement reveals that Beijing has taken the path of blackmailing Socialist Vietnam in order to obliterate, at least in some way, the blow it had suffered from the popular uprising of the Cambodian people against the hated pro-Maoist Pol Pot regime. It is Beijing's pious wish to force Vietnam to the same unlimited obedience as that shown until recently by Pol Pot's regime in Cambodia. In this kind of statement Peking unwittingly reveals how hard it is taking the fact that the Vietnamese people, proud of not having let the Japanese or the French, or even American imperialism humiliate them, do not intend to bow their heads to the Maoist diktat, either.

The threats and slanderous attacks made by Chinese Vice Premier Deng during his U.S. visit merit a resolute condemnation, because they are aimed against the most basic goals of human coexistence. Such similar threats addressed to free Vietnam are doomed to failure in advance because now, as in the past, the fraternal socialist countries and the entire progressive mankind are standing at the side of the heroic Vietnamese people.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES PELSHE ON BIRTHDAY

LD062332 Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 6 Feb, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak has sent a letter of congratulations to Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Commission Arvid Pelshe on his 80th birthday.

The letter appreciates Arvid Pelshe's personal contribution to the promotion of the traditional relations of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, alliance and cooperation. Gustav Husak also congratulated Arvid Pelshe on being awarded the Klement Gottwald Order.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL'S VISIT IN LIBYA

Meets With Jallud

LD052322 Prague CTK in English 2111 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Feb, CTK--The talks here today between visiting Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, centered on bilateral relations and their further development.

Strougal and Jallud assessed the results that have been achieved in Czechoslovak-Libyan cooperation, and called for its deepening and expansion in political, economic and cultural spheres. They pointed out that favorable conditions existed for more intensive economic ties. Czechoslovakia can participate in Libya's program of industrialization and help train Libyan cadres in various economic branches. The two representatives also exchanged views on detente, the situation in the Middle East, and other international topics. The talks were held in a friendly, open atmosphere.

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD070032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal started the 2d day of his official friendly visit in Libya by talks with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress, at his residence. The talks were also attended by staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress. Lubomir Strougal and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi discussed major international issues and possibilities for solving them. They devoted great attention to the situation in the Middle East and dealt with the future development of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Libya and the implementation of the conclusions which emerged at last year's talks between President Gustav Husak and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Czechoslovakia. The two representatives reaffirmed their permanent interest in a purposeful intensification and development of all-round bilateral economic cooperation. The talks were frank and businesslike and passed in a spirit of firm friendship between the Czechoslovak and Libyan people.

Tripoli, the Libyan capital, is marking the Czechoslovak visit and its main thoroughfares are bedecked with Czechoslovak and Libyan national flags. Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the Libyan General People's Congress, gave a dinner tonight in honor of Lubomir Strougal. It was attended by prominent Libyan government representatives, members of the Czechoslovak premier's entourage and the diplomatic corps. At the end of the dinner Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Lubomir Strougal proposed toasts. They stressed that the firm friendship and the steadily consolidating cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Libya is of great importance not only for both countries but for all Arab peoples.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES AUSTRIA'S STEINER FOR TALKS

LD052308 Prague CTK in English 2110 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 5 Feb, CETEKA--Cezchoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today chairman of the Austrian part of the general Czechoslovak-Austrian commission Ambassador Ludwig Steiner to discuss bilateral and multilateral problems.

PASTUKHOV-LED KOMSOMOL DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD052100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] An official delegation of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League [Komsomol] arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth. The delegation is headed by Boris Pastukhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. At Ruzyne Airport, the Soviet guests were welcomed by Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, and other officials.

MORE ON PROGRESS OF JOINT SOVIET ARMY MANEUVERS

LD061428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Lt Col Bohumil (Fuk) an editor, has sent us the following report from the joint exercises of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Armies codenamed Druzhba 1979:

[(Fuk)--begin recording] At this moment we can see the culmination of one of the milestones in the training of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army in the winter training period. The course of the exercise thus far has confirmed the preparedness of all branches of the armed forces and services for combat activity and has tested the coordination of both armies in difficult weather conditions and over harsh terrain. The exercise has also become a testimony to the friendship in combat and the comradeship between the units and formations taking part in the exercise in the defense of our western frontiers.

Since this morning an assessment and analysis has been underway of the activity to date of the troops taking part in the exercise. A ceremonial meeting of both armies is to begin shortly. At this meeting, in the presence of representatives of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Armies, as well as representatives of party and state bodies, a partial assessment will be carried out and the best commanders and soldiers will be awarded. We shall send you further reports on future news bulletins.

SOCIALIST INTEGRATION, COMMON MARKET RELATIONS EXAMINED

AU021005 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jan 79 p 6 AU

[Jan Lipavsky article: "Results of Socialist and Capitalist Integrations: Comparison in Our Favor"]

[Excerpts] The situation in the economic grouping represented by the CEMA member-countries is qualitatively completely different. The socialist production relations based on social ownership have once and for all abolished exploitation and the antagonistic struggle for profit in the foreign economic sphere as well. Moreover, the internationalization of the economy as we understand it is--from the point of view of bilateral advantage--a cooperation of equals. The mutual organizational and methodological structures and dependencies of the individual national economies also are subordinated to it. Simultaneously, the constant consolidation of the ideological and political cooperation of the CEMA member-countries is a guiding phenomenon of the entire integration process. In short--policy and the economy go hand in hand.

This does not mean, however, that the process of socialist economic integration is without problems, that it is free of trends complicating the steadily expanding division of labor, cooperation and specialization and so forth. We are simply not immune to all kinds of vestiges of the past and not all mechanisms of the division of labor are yet perfect. However, it is a fact that the CEMA organs, stimulated by the fraternal parties and governments, are constantly creating conditions for more efficient and effective cooperation and for a speedy realization of the complex program of socialist economic integration, taking into account the needs of both the indivudual economics and the entire community.

The CEMA member-countries are persistently striving--and they did so even before the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe--for broad international cooperation, including the countries of the Common Market.

It is not our fault that the negotiations that were initiated by means of the concrete CEMA proposal of 1976 to conclude an agreement between the two groupings, CEMA and the Common Market, have not advanced at all in 2 years. Perhaps the matter will start moving now, following the talks between the representatives of the two organizations in Brussels in November 1978. The four-percent share of trade with the CEMA countries in the Common Market's foreign trade also falls considerably short of the commitments the signatories of the Common Market countries adopted in Helsinki.

From this viewpoint, it is also harmful that the Common Market still refuses a broader interpretation of trade-economic cooperation and regards it as sufficient to include in the preamble of the prospective agreement only a paragraph pointing to the significance of trade development (taken over from the preamble on the general provisions of trade from the Helsinki Final Act). It is clear that by doing so the Common Market is not solving the questions of the merits of concrete trade-economic relations between the two groupings and their heretofore one-sided and imcomplete nature. In other words--it is desirable and inevitable that the Common Market should change the positions it has maintained up to now, particularly with respect to the fact that various types of relations, and not just one, should be implemented in the field of mutual relations. It also would be useful to more closely and precisely specify the system of most-favored-nations clause, not to say anything about the need to unambiguously express the principle of nondiscrimination and to preserve the so-called acquired rights, that is to confirm the further validity of existing bilateral and multilateral agreements. It also is necessary to consider the establishment of a CEMA-Common Market mixed commission and so forth.

The Common Market has, according to the Rome treaty, sufficient authority for all this and for all questions concerning trade-political regulations, as well. We proceed from the principle that the peaceful coexistence of nations with different social systems must have a concrete form, particularly in the field of their trade and economic cooperation--a cooperation devoid of any discrimination, a cooperation of equals that takes into account bilateral advantage.

NATIONAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES GOODS DISTRIBUTION

LD061448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Lubos Lidicky, our reporter, reports from the Czech National Council:

[Lidicky] The Presidium of the Highest legislative body of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, under the chairmanship of Evzen Erban, its chairman, discussed today a report of Antonin Jakubik, the Czech minister of trade. From the minister's report and the extensive discussion in which deputies asked questions from their electorate, it has emerged that despite the complicated conditions of the past days, sufficient supplies to the population of all basic necessities both in towns and villages have been insured. This is due to the selfless work of workers in the food industry and trade, where mostly women work. Despite all the effort, it was observed that deficiencies of a more serious nature have manifested themselves as to the structure and quality of certain kinds of industrial goods. This is why at the present time the organizations of the state trade and consumer cooperatives, together with the national committees, are tackling this problem along with the main task, which is the adjustment of shopping hours and the staggering of goods deliveries to individual stores to suit employed women and mothers as much as possible. This is, in the words of the minister, primarily the problem of the capital of Prague, where it is necessary to accomodate more flexible than hitherto the services of the distribution network to the requirements of customers, to raise the standard of services and to improve permanently mutual relations between store assistants and customers.

In the debate it was stressed that the main task of trade is to insure planned supplies of goods to the market both from domestic sources and imports, to accomodate flexibly production and trade to consumers' requirements as it emerges from the resolutions of the highest party bodies. In another part of the meeting the Presidium of the Czech National Council discussed the safeguarding of the conclusions of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the work of the bodies and deputies of the highest legislative body of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

MORE ON WORLD PEACE COUNCIL MEETING IN BERLIN

Detente, Disarmament Discussed

LD051630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0250 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The Plenum of the World Peace Council meeting met for a session durion Saturday night to discuss basic issues of detente. This plenum had become necessary as a great number of deputies had applied to the Presidium to be given the chance to address the meeting. On behalf of the Berlin Conference of Catholic Christians in European Countries, Otto H. Fuchs was the first speaker during the night session advocating prohibition of all mass destruction weapons, the dismantling of military bases and general and complete disarmament.

Other speakers at the night session were delegates from various countries and organizations. Scientists, politicians, Christians and trade unionists took the floor. Despite some dissenting voices, they nevertheless came out clearly in favor of increased campaigns for disarmament. Volodia Teitelboim, as the representative of the Chilean patriots, condemned especially the reactionary attitude by the Chinese leadership which is at present giving increasingly open support to the fascist regime in his native country.

Hans Lunder, representing the Norwegian Peace Council, which is supported by 20 organizations in his country, reported about the manifold activities of that body. He announced new peace drives for 1979. Referring to military detente in Europe Lunder expressed the view that the states of the Warsaw Pact ought to put forward proposals for more far-reaching, primarily disarmament steps. In this connection he mentioned the proposal of the socialist countries of 8 June 1978 at the Vienna negotiations, which in his view should not be limited to the reduction of armed forces in central Europe but which ought to be extended to include the reduction of conventional arms.

John Benson, chairman of the Australian Peace Committee, did not agree with all the points raised by the Norwegian representative. In partuclar he rejected the Norwegian's thesis that the disarmament proposals by the states of the Warsaw Pact in Vienna had not gone far enough. The Australian delegate condemned the pernicious role played by the Chinese leadership and in particular rejected their constant provocations toward Socialist Vietnam, which was assured of the fraternal solidarity of the peace forces from all parts of the world.

The Hungarian speaker, Peter Vajda, in his contribution, dealt with the views expressed by the Norwegian delegate. He said that the Norwegian speaker had not correctly stated the standpoint of the socialist countries at the Vienna negotiations regarding the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The proposals of the socialist countries in that area were very far-reaching and characterized by the endeavor to help make the Vienna negotiations a success. He pointed out the great dangers resulting from a new phase of the armed race. Abdul Mahmud Samil, the representative from Afghanistan, advocated the rigorous prohibition of mass destruction weapons. Detente would have to be extended to all regions in the world. Only in that way could general peaceful relations between states be achieved. Detente and peace were unalterable conditions for the development in young states, (and) for the creation of a new world economic order.

Academy member Bedrich Svestka (CSSR) urged that new initiatives in the fight for strengthening peace be taken and called for the early convening of a world disarmament conference under the aegis of the United Nations. Lubomir Mirejovsky (CSSR), secretary general of the Christian Peace Conference, addressing the representatives of the World Peace Council, said that success of the peace movement is also success for us.

## Civil Rights, Vietnam, Iran Discussed

LD051710 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1028 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The participants in the extraordinary meeting of the World Peace Council [WPC] met this morning 4 February at the Berlin Palace of the Republic to attend a memorial ceremony for the murdered American civil rights fighter Martin Luther King. Romesh Chandra, WPC president, said that Dr King had not only been leader of the black Americans but at the same time an internationally respected figure in the ranks of the fighters for peace, friendship and freedom of all countries.

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was seated in the Presidium of the meeting.

The first speaker to take the floor was the chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU), Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State. He expressed the esteem of the GDR people for the selfless fighter against racism, exploitation and war. Gerald Goetting recalled that in 1964 more than 3,000 people, in two ecumenical church services at the Berlin Marien Church and the Sophien Church, had heard Dr King's warning words to be vigilant in the face of the forces of reaction and inhumanity.

Immediately afterward, a solidarity meeting for Vietnam began. Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member was among those seated in the Presidium.

"We need peace," cried Phan Anh, WPC vice president and president of the committee for the protection of world peace of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The victory of the Vietnamese people over the U.S. aggressors has shown that, with the help of international solidarity, the victory of the forces of progress is irreversible. Hence, Vietnam today stands firmly by the side of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. The people of Vietnam's mission consists of rebuilding their country devastated by imperialism, something which is possible only in peace. For that reason Vietnam supports all efforts to stop the arms race throughout the world.

In the afternoon the participants in the WPC extraordinary meeting held a solidarity meeting with the people of Iran. Romesh Chandra said that the world peace movement is advocating that the Iranian people alone have the sole right to decide their fate. He rejected all imperialist attempts at interference, and demanded: "Hands off Iran."

The first to speak in the discussion was Prof Rajabali Khorb, president of the Iranian Peace Committee. He reported on the Iranian people's struggle for freedom and independence. In this connection he expressed his thanks for the worldwide solidarity, which was also expressed by speakers from Italy, Turkey, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Greece, Portugal and Bahrain.

This was followed by a discussion on the consolidation of peace and cooperation in Europe. The Presidium was joined by Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The chair was taken by Jozef Cyrankiewicz, WPC vice president and chairman of the Polish Peace Committee.

Those attending then gathered for a meeting of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and all peoples of Latin America. The Presidium was also joined by Horst Dohlus, Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary.

Report on Final Day

LD051955 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Those taking part in the WPC extraordinary meeting in Berlin met this morning in the plenary hall of the People's Chamber for another solidarity meeting. They discussed the struggle against imperialist conspiracies in Africa and the strengthening of solidarity with the liberation movements in southern Africa.

Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member, joined the session.

There was a total of 18 speakers during the solidarity meeting. Those taking part approved a solidarity declaration for the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The next item on the agenda was the reports by the six commissions of the WPC meeting on their work.

President Romesh Chandra announced that the meeting has received a great number of other greetings messages from the GDR and many other countries, such as Australia, Britain, Portugal and the Dominican Republic.

At its extraordinary meeting the WPC awarded for the first time the Amilcar Cabral banner to outstanding fighters for peace and freedom. The first to receive the blue banner bearing the portrait of Amilcar Cabral and the words "World Peace Council" was the widow of the great revolutionary from Guinea-Bissau, Anna-Maria Cabral. She accepted it on behalf of her country's brave people.

The closing session of the WPC extraordinary meeting began this afternoon in the Plenary Hall of the GDR People's Chamber in the Palace of the Republic. It was chaired by WPC President Romesh Chandra.

Those taking part in the meeting adopted a message addressed to the five nuclear weapons powers. It stresses that it is high time that the production and accumulation of nuclear weapons be stopped. The message is addressed to the United States, the USSR, Britain, France and the People's Republic of China with the demand, based on the special responsibility for the maintenance of peace, to make an immediate start on negotiations aimed at banning all nuclear weapons from military arsenals. The document expresses the determination of those attending the WPC meeting to implement this aim.

At the beginning of the final session, a message to the special WPC meeting from the president of the Republic of Iraq, Hasan al-Bakr, was read out. Romesh Chandra then called on the vice president of the Japanese Peace Committee, Isamu Kabayashi, to speak on the message to the five nuclear powers. After the document had been passed, Romesh Chandra said: "This message concerns all of us. Anyone not joining us is living in the wrong age, for the message's demand reflects the aspirations and interests of the peoples."

The final session was attended by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Romesh Chandra referred to the great advance made by the peace movement in its worldwide struggle in the past 30 years. He urged politicians, Christians, scientists and writers, indeed all people, to use the growing strength of the peace forces for large-scale campaigns. The objectives set out in the message to the five nuclear powers could be realized only by powerful mass demonstrations of the peoples.

During the session a message to the citizens of the German Democratic Republic was adopted. It expresses respect for what has been achieved in the 30 years the GDR has been in existence. Happiness and human dignity had become a reality for the people of the GDR, peace and international solidarity were the objectives of state policy.

In his address to the final session, Romesh Chandra said that a new impetus for the international peace movement will radiate from the Berlin meeting. From different platforms participants had expressed solidarity for Kampuchea, Vietnam, Nicaragua and the peoples in southern Africa. The meeting on the International Year of the Child had impressively shown that peace partisans were dedicated to the happiness of children. The central issue was clearly this' the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente is inseparable from the struggles for national liberation, racial equality and social justice.

By decisions of the WPC Presidium, he awarded the Frederic Joliot-Curie Medal to Prof Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, and to Werner Ruempel, general secretary of the GDR Peace Council. Romesh Chandra closed the special meeting of the WPC in Berlin with an urgent appeal to all who hold peace and the life of each individual sacred to do all they can to end the arms race. He expressed thanks for the all-round support given by the host to this important meeting which had ushered in a new stage in the world-wide struggle for peace and against the arms race.

Message Sent to Honecker

LD052110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The text of the message from the special meeting of the World Peace Council [WPC] to the citizens of the GDR reads:

"Message to the citizens of the GDR. To the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker:

"Dear Mr Chairman of the Council of State, The participants of the special WPC meeting in Berlin, representing all continents, convey the most cordial greetings to you and through you to all GDR citizens. Our best wishes go out to all who offered courageous resistance to the odious regime of Hitler's fascism and when a new democratic start was made, swore the sacred oath to their people and the world's peoples that war must never again originate on German soil. Our greetings go out to all who preserve this legacy, fulfill the antifascist legacy and join all peace forces worldwide in fighting to prevent a third world war.

"The determination with which a disastrous past has been redeemed on GDR territory has made this state the friend and ally of all peace-loving peoples and earned it worldwide sympathy. In the GDR's 30th anniversary year we wish to express our respect for what has been achieved in all fields. Happiness and human dignity have become a social reality for the people: Peace and international solidarity are the policy of the state. There is social security for all and the young who are growing up enjoying every opportunity for the free and unrestricted development of their talents. Economic advance goes hand in hand with the flowering of science and culture. All this is the achievement of a few decades and exemplifies the creative power of a people that has opted for socialism. We wish the GDR and its citizens further progress along the good path they have taken.

[Signed] "Berlin, 5 February 1979"

## Axen, Naumann Attend Ceremony

LD051920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The name "city of peace" was bestowed tonight on Berlin, the GDR capital. A representative delegation of Berliners received the document from the president of the World Peace Council, [WPC] Romesh Chandra. The Politburo members of the SED Central Committee, Hermann Axen, Central Committee secretary, and Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED, and other personages of the parties and mass organizations in the National Front and the capital's public life, attended the ceremony in the comic opera. Representatives of the world peace movement were given a cordial welcome. Just before the ceremony, which marked the end of the WPC special meeting, Romesh Chandra had signed the capital's golden book.

## Axen at WPC Reception

LD060042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2045 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The participants at the WPC extraordinary meeting met on Monday evening for a reception in the Congress Hall in Berlin's Alexanderplatz with dignataries of GDR social life. They were invited by the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, Professor Dr Erich Correns, and the president of the GDR Peace Council, Professor Dr Guenter Drefahl. During the friendly assembly, which was attended by the WPC president, Romesh Chandra, with Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, toasts were made praising the global peace initiative launched by the Berlin meeting as an important contribution toward further progress on the path of detente, against the arms race.

## Honecker Receives Chandra

LD061505 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0949 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, today received the president of the World Peace Council [WPC], Romesh Chandra, for a friendly talk. Romesh Chandra briefed his host about the successful course and the important results of the extraordinary meeting of the WPC 2-5 February in the GDR capital.

Romesh Chandra thanked Erich Honecker, the party and state leaders and the citizens of the GDR, for their support in preparing and staging the meeting. This representative meeting of supporters of peace from all over the world had introduced a new stage in the peace struggle. The WPC president handed over the greetings message adopted yesterday in which the participants in the extraordinary meeting conveyed cordial congratulations to the GDR on its 30th anniversary and wished the entire population of the GDR further progress along its successful path.

Erich Honecker said that the extraordinary meeting of the WPC in Berlin has given a strong impulse to new worldwide action for the solution of the most urgent, vital issues, the ending of the arms race, the consolidation of peace and the security of the peoples. The talk, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Herman Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Prof Dr Guenter Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council and Manfred Feist, Central Committee member.

## Sindermann, Krenz Address Meetings

LD061834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--After the conclusion of the extraordinary meeting of the WPC in Berlin numerous meetings between participants and representatives of GDR social life took place in the GDR capital. Parliamentarians and delegates from 16 countries responded to the invitation given by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee. The meeting in the People's Chamber Building, which was also attended by WPC President Romesh Chandra and Vice Presidents Georgiy Shukov (USSR) and Phan Anh (Vietnam), brought together representatives of the world peace movement from Mongolia, the FRG, South Africa (ANC), Namibia, India, Nepal, Australia, Tanzania, Bolivia, Panama, Zambia, Guadaloupe and Guinea-Bissau.

Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the meeting's slogan "End the Arms Race" and to the numerous resolutions in support of the struggle of the peoples for freedom, social progress and national independence as a decisive contribution to the solution of the fundamental question of the present time: The preservation of peace.

Horst Sindermann emphasized that in this struggle of the forces of world peace parliamentarians bear a great responsibility. In its 30-year history alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist states the GDR has always supported detente and peace. The exacting aims for the further improvement of the social and cultural living standards of the people adopted by the supreme representative body of the GDR for the 30th anniversary of the GDR can only be realized in a world of peace. Horst Sindermann said he is certain that the new impulses emanating from the Berlin meeting of the WPC will also be put into action by the parliamentarians united in the world peace movement.

During the friendly talk the WPC president, Romesh Chandra, suggested a world meeting of parliamentarians. He said it could help banish war finally from the lives of the peoples.

There was a cordial meeting in the spirit of the slogan of progressive world youth--"For Peace, Friendship and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity"--in the building of the Central Council of the FDJ between members of the GDR Socialist Union of Youth and representatives of youth and student organizations who had attended the extraordinary meeting of the WPC. Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, said that the young generation and its socialist youth organization, the FDJ, stand firmly alongside all those forces in the world that support peace and detente and oppose colonialism and neocolonialism and that are for anti-imperialist solidarity. The youth of the GDR welcomed the Moscow declaration adopted at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. The path indicated there guarantees them, too, a life in peace and security. The young generation in the GDR regarded the GDR as their fatherland, because the GDR is a state of peace, socialism, liberty and humanity, said Egon Krenz.

## Press Conference Held

LD061844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The extraordinary meeting of the World Peace Council in Berlin was a "history-making event," said WPC President Romesh Chandra at an international press conference in Berlin on Tuesday. It has "opened the way for further progress of the peoples with regard to the future."

Present at the press conference were: Yevegniy Fedorov (USSR), vice president of the WPC; Elena Gil Izquierdo (Cuba); Pascal Luvualu (Angola); 'Aziz ash-Sharif (Iraq); Amerigo Terenzi (Italy) and Prof Dr Guenter Drefahl (GDR).

Romesh Chandra began by stressing that the documents from the Berlin meeting help to solve "the most important issue of our time, the question of disarmament and ending the arms race." The appeal to end the arms race is a new offensive by all peace forces of the world, he stated. "This is the correct answer to the new phase of the arms race."

With regard the meeting's message to the five nuclear powers, Chandra states that it corresponds with the desire of all people. "We would like all people to support this message, regardless of their views." He expressed that fact that, following the adoption of this document, a wide mobilization of the masses is necessary to achieve the goal of banning all types of nuclear weapons from the military arsenals. In reply to a question, Romesh Chandra stated that the initial response in the world press has proved that the importance of this meeting's initiatives is well recognized.

Amerigo Terenzi drew attention, in response to further questions, to the great responsibility of the mass media in all countries and of each individual journalist in reporting the most burning current issues. "A factual briefing of the public creates even better opportunities to attain the goals of peace."

In the GDR, where the people's will is in full accord with state policy, the Peace Council will continue to further the trusting cooperation between all sections of the population in the struggle for peace, stated Professor Dr Drefahl. This cooperation corresponds with the spirit of the Berlin meeting.

J.K. Fedorov stressed that it is necessary all over the world to hold an active dialog between all parties, organizations and public figures. In spite of differing views in other subjects, it is important to encourage cooperation in specific peace actions. Wide circles in capitalist countries are also recognizing that the peace-endangering arms race has to be stopped.

G.A. Shukov, member of the WPC Presidium, also drew attention to the fact that more and more people in all parts of the world are joining in the active struggle for peace. The Berlin meeting has again proved how ridiculous is the myth of "communist infiltration" in the World Peace Council. This has been proved by the participation of dignitaries of various political directions from almost 100 countries, from the United Nations and other international organizations.

Mazen Husayni, secretary of the World Peace Council, announced that 237 journalists had been accredited to report on the extraordinary meeting of the World Peace Council; 110 of them represented foreign press organs and news agencies as well as radio and television organizations.

## BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN COOPERATION--The GDR and Austria will expand their scientific-technological relations. A protocol to this effect was signed Friday in Vienna by both countries at the conclusion of the first meeting of the mixed commission. Main spheres of the cooperation are mining research, geology, lignite processing, as well as chemistry and biology. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD]

COMMENT ON DENG'S VISIT, U.S. TIES WITH PRC, USSR

LD061210 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 6 (MTI)--Whither Sino-U.S. relations? This is what Laszlo Bogos, head of MAGYAR HIRLAP's foreign desk, examines in the daily's Tuesday issue. He establishes that after the 8-day-long spectacular show, Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] departed Monday from the United States only to leave anxiety rather than relaxation in his hosts. The Carter administration, at least its realistic politicians, had intended the official American visit of the third topmost man of Beijing [Peking] as a new stage between the United States and the People's Republic of China, more precisely, it had meant this trip as a gala overture of the normalization of relations between the two countries. Three agreements were signed regarding future general cooperation between the two states. The commentator observes that for concluding these, however, there was hardly any need for Deng Xiaoping to turn the United States into a forum for his anti-Soviet show whose intensity surpassed all its previous manifestations. This perhaps was not wished even by the administration's realistic politicians.

At the time when preparations were being made for the visit, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had declared on several occasions that the aim of his country's policy was to give a balanced treatment to its relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. "Our policy will be the policy of balance", he had said, as if this policy of balance had now tilted, not only because of Deng's role, but also because of the timing of the trip.

We can conclude this from the fact that originally the Carter administration had planned the normalization of the Sino-U.S. ties after the conclusion of SALT-2 accord between the Soviet Union and the United States. (Carter's tentative diary for 1979 contained January 15 as the date for Brezhnev's visit to Washington), and yet suddenly Carter announced on December 15, 1978 the normalization of links between Washington and Beijing and invited Deng Xiaoping to tour the USA from January. This has led political observers to conclude that in Washington those forces have gained upper hand--maybe temporarily--which do not concur with Vance's policy of balance. Headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, these people hold the development of the Sino-U.S. contacts more important than the Soviet-American relations. Anyway, it is a fact that the United States has speeded up the process of normalizing its links with China and the timing of the decision has aroused concern even in the Carter administration's experts dealing with the Soviet affairs.

With such a timing the Carter administration itself rendered it possible that at the closing stage of the preparation of SALT-2, Deng Xiaoping should profess--going much beyond "the limits of diplomatic courtesy"--in the United States his provocative views and suggestions against the Soviet Union in order to give his visit an anti-Soviet character.

The commentator goes on to state that Deng Xiaoping's gradually strengthening, uninhibited propaganda campaign was noted with concern and suspicion by American news commentators too.

Though the Carter administration did not disassociate itself unequivocably from Deng's views, some of its statements demonstrated that it did not shape each of them... Still the preliminary evaluations made by the U.S. administration circles hold the Deng visit as successful, because--according to them--it has opened up new world political prospects for Washington without disturbing the Soviet-U.S. balance.

MSZMP'S HENRIK VASS ARRIVES IN HAVANA

LD061130 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 5 (MTI)--Henrik Vass, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and director of the Hungarian Party History Institute, has arrived in Havana for a visit. On his arrival there, he was received by Fabio Grobart, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and director of the Cuban Party History Institute.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BETWEEN PPF, PLO

AU051741 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian on 3 Feb pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] A joint communique on negotiations between the delegations of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut was issued on Friday.

The document points out that at the invitation of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, paid an official, friendly visit to the PLO Executive Committee from January 30 to February 2, 1979.

In the spirit of friendship and mutual solidarity, Istvan Sarlos and Yasir 'Arafat briefed each other about the most important tasks before the Front and the PLO and exchanged views about timely international questions. In course of their talks, Istvan Sarlos and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO, discussed in detail the possibilities for developing bilateral political and other relations.

The parties stressed during their talks that international detente is serving the interests of all the peoples in the world. By intensifying the arms race and developing new mass destruction weapons, including the neutron bomb, the cold-war forces are striving to increase international tension. They underscored that international detente must be strengthened through effective disarmament measures.

Reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the sides established that the agreements signed in Camp David have further complicated the situation in the region and form a serious impediment to a just and lasting peace, because they disregard the most important elements of settlement: Withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, insuring the alienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people including their rights to return home, self-determination and formation of an independent state.

They asserted that the Camp David agreements were concluded through the violation of international law and are in disharmony with a comprehensive political settlement that could serve the good of the region's peoples as well as in dissonance with the UN resolutions regarding solution of the Middle East crisis. Through the conclusion of a separate peace between Egypt and Israel, the United States wants to spread its influence in the region at the cost of the Arab peoples.

They resolutely condemned Israel's aggressive policy of stubbornly insisting on the occupation of Arab territories and obstructing in every manner the assertion of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The two sides expressed their appreciation of and support for the tenacious and unflagging struggle of the Palestinian Arab people against Zionist terror in the occupied territories.

The sides established with concern that in collusion with Israel, Lebanese rightists are trying to aggravate the situation with a view to shattering the state of Lebanon and crush the Palestinian resistance to Israel. They condemned Israel's increasing aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese territories, and criminal terrorist acts aimed at assassinating Palestinian leaders.

The Hungarian side highly evaluated the PLO's struggle which it is conducting together with the anti-imperialist forces of the Arab world for creating a just peace in the Middle East, for the consolidation of the progressive Arab states' unity and for the expansion of cooperation with the socialist countries which have been supporting the just cause of the Arab peoples.

It expressed its appreciation of and support for the political program adopted at the latest Palestinian National Council session, which sets the aim of consolidating the unity of the Palestinian Arab people.

The sides concurred that the formation of the steadfastness front was a basic step in the fight waged against the conspiracy of American imperialism by Arab peoples, especially by the Palestinian Arabs. The partners went on to establish that Syrian-Iraqi cooperation is playing an important role in the strengthening of the steadfastness front.

They guaranteed their support to all those liberation movements which are fighting for the liquidation of racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid, and which are struggling for their freedom and national independence. During their talks they voiced their support to the Iranian people's uprising. They expressed the conviction that the Iranian people's fight against American imperialism and its lackey shah will prove successful. They strongly condemned every kind of imperialist attempt to intervene in the domestic affairs of Iran.

At the talks they reviewed the position of bilateral relations between the PPF National Council and the PLO and noted with satisfaction that cooperation between their organization was developing fruitfully and comprehensively. In the interest of rendering their cooperation deeper and better organized, a cooperation agreement was signed between the National Council of the Hungarian Front and the Executive Committee of the PLO for 1979-83. The PLO Executive Committee expressed its most sincere gratitude for the assistance and support that have been accorded by the friendly Hungarian People's Republic both politically and materially to the Palestinian Arab people.

The visit of the PPF delegation has further strengthened friendship and mutual solidarity between the Hungarian and the Palestinian Arab people and contributed to deepening relations between the PPF and PLO.

NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT DISCUSSES CREDIT POLICY

AU060747 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Feb 79 p 4 AU

["F.I." report on 1 February press briefing by Hungarian National Bank President Matyas Timar: "Investment Credits of 26 Billion Forints; Development Projects for Export Purposes in the Foreground; Press Briefing by the President of the Hungarian National Bank"]

[Excerpt] Dwelling on the bank's tasks this year, Matyas Timar said that the Hungarian National Bank regards reducing the tension between the gross national product and domestic utilization and improving the balance of our foreign trade as its main task. Credit policy, which will not be fundamentally changed this year, but in which a few minor modifications and a stricter enforcement of principles will make their effect felt in the financing of development projects and rotating assets alike, will be consistent with this.

In accordance with the 1979 guiding principles of credit policy, the bank can grant investment credits of 26 billion forints. In view of the fact that a large portion of this sum is already committed through previous credit agreements, the conclusion of new credit agreements--and least, in the industry and the building industry--is only possible in very exceptional and justified cases. The government has agreed to an increase of the 45 billion forints credit fund that serves export development by 6-10 billion forints by 1980. Thus, there is a possibility to grant credit requests for this purpose. From these resources the bank will grant credits this year mainly for development projects which can be commissioned by the end of 1980 and which can produce additional exports from 1981 at the latest. The bank expects essentially small and medium-size enterprises to take the initiative since, in view of the deadlines, there can be no question of new development projects which require a longer period to become productive and involve construction on a larger scale. It is an essential condition for export credits that enterprise investments must be recovered through net foreign currency earnings in 3 years at the most, instead of the previous maximum of 5 years. The bank will also tighten up its practice in granting credits for rotating assets, in order to foster a reduction of inventories that have increased unreasonably.

The 1979 modification of the regulation system is expected to cause temporary financing problems at some enterprises. To help resolve these problems, calls were issued for conscientious and circumspect work by the bank apparatus. If an enterprise does have a plan of action based on a definite idea through which its financial equilibrium can be restored within a relatively short time, the bank will insure the necessary credits for this period. If an enterprise incures a loss and can only liquidate its deficit over a longer period of time, under specific guarantees the bank will grant credits to cover the loss for 1 or 2 years. In the case of enterprises that cannot rapidly adapt themselves to the new situation and the management which requires fundamental changes, procedures of reorganization will be initiated.

Consistent with the plan for the people's economy, also in 1979, the Hungarian National Bank will raise credits abroad. We intend to take advantage of the possibility of raising medium- and long-term credits, which are placed at our disposal by the Soviet Union, and we intend to avail ourselves of the existing possibility to raise credits from the International Bank for Economic Cooperation as well. As before, we will devote the credits raised abroad for purposes whose implementation promotes the improvement of the structure of production. Thus, investment projects in progressive branches will be financed which create the possibility for repaying the credits that have been received through the production of exportable goods. Our foreign credit relations are not one-sided. Also we grant credits, mainly to promote--in conformity with international custom--our machine exports.

## BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA--Budapest, February 6, MTI--A Hungarian-Austrian interstate agreement was signed in Budapest on Tuesday regulating border crossings necessary for the water conservancy work being carried out in the frontier area. The agreement was signed on Austria's part by Dr Johann Dengler, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Austrian Federal Republic, and on Hungary's part by Major General (Police) Istvan Kukk. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD]

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL HOLD JOINT SESSION

LD062326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The party Central Committee Politburo and the State Council today held a joint session. First they heard a report on the course and results of the visit which the Polish state and party delegation, led by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, paid to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It was stated that talks held in Sofia were of momentous importance for the future development of friendly Polish-Bulgarian relations in all spheres, and in particular in mutually advantageous economic cooperation. It was stressed that the visit constituted an expression of the close cooperation between the two fraternal parties and states in implementing the established, peaceful policies of member states of the socialist community in the international arena.

In accepting the agreements reached during the visit, the Politburo and State Council recommended that these agreements be consistently implemented by appropriate state organs and institutions.

The Politburo and State Council carried out a preliminary review of results achieved in 1978 and based on this formulated suggestions to insure that this year's plans are carried out. Results achieved last year indicate that the basic aims and tasks of the plan were achieved. Further progress was achieved in Poland's socioeconomic development. Industry's marketed output increased by 5.8 percent; the total agricultural output increased by 4.2 percent and that of the construction industry by 5.7 percent. Economic development was maintained with an increased role being played by intensive growth factors.

During the plan's implementation, several operational measures were taken to better adapt Poland's development and economic structures to changing opportunities and needs. Despite complex external and internal conditions, priorities laid down in social and economic policies were consistently followed. Thus there was accelerated growth in the food sector and farming, housing and social benefits, and in particular in the payment of old-age and other pensions. This was also revealed in greater exports and better adaptation of imports to the country's needs.

Market supplies showed some improvement although last year's growing demand has not yet been balanced fully with supply. The smooth and regular progress of production processes was fundamentally influenced by the situation in the transportation and power industries, which are not keeping pace with the development of other economic sectors. Hence it is important that efforts should continue to increase facilities and improve services provided by the transportation and power industries, to better manage the transport of goods and fuel and of power supplies, and to more efficiently use fuel and power.

The review of last year's results and of the current socioeconomic situation in the country indicates that, despite the difficulties which continue to arise, the stragegy laid down by the seventh party congress is being consistently pursued. Experience gained last year indicates a need for [word indistinct] implementation of the guidelines laid down in the resolutions of the 13th plenum of the party Central Committee. Dealing with production lags created by bad weather at the end of last and the beginning of this year is an important task.

ANNIVERSARY OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH USSR CELEBRATED

ARLUS Hosts Meeting

LD062146 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/2/1979--On February 6 a festive meeting was held at the Bucharest house of Romanian-Soviet friendship, arranged by the General Council of the Romanian Association for Links With the Soviet Union (ARLUS) and by the Bucharest RCP Municipal Committee, marking 31 years since the first treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union was signed.

Nicolae Ganeta, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Bucharest Municipality, spoke of the significance of the mentioned event, while V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Romania, stressed the importance of the treaty signed on February 4, 1948. That treaty created the political and judicial framework for the development of Romanian-Soviet relations. The ambassador also stressed the importance of the 1970 treaty that mirrors the increased possibilities created by the progress of the two countries in their development on multiple planes and is a powerful instrument for further strengthening Romanian-Soviet relations.

Mobal Enterprise Meeting

LD062148 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mobal, (AGERPRES), 6/2/1979--Marking 31 years since the signing of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and the USSR, a festive meeting was held at "Rosa Luxemburg" textile industrial central of Kiev, whose [words indistinct] member of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association.

K. Zabavin, deputy director-general of the general board of inland waters transport of Ukraine, and Alexandru Ungur, consul general of Romania in Kiev, spoke about the significance of the event.

On the same occasion, an exhibition of photographs, illustrating the successes of Socialist Romania and various aspects of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation, was inaugurated at the enterprise.

Soviet Ambassador Hosts Meeting

LD062150 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/2/1979--V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the USSR to Romania arranged a friendly meeting at his embassy on the celebration of 31 years since the first friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance treaty was signed between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Mihai Dalea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Links With the Soviet Union (ARLUS), participated as well as the members of the delegation of ARLUS activists and other officials.

SCINTEIA Marks Anniversary

AU051505 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Al. Campeanu: "Fruitful and Manysided Cooperation in the Mutual Interests and in the Interest of the Cause of Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] It has been 31 years since the signing of the first Romanian-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, a document of great importance which marked the comprehensive process of developing manysided cooperation between the two countries over an entire historical period; a process in accordance with the interests of socialist and communist construction, and with the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The friendship with the Soviet peoples, deeply rooted in centuries of relations, was from the beginning part and parcel of the banner of the Romanian communists; it constituted a basic and characteristic feature of our party's development. Devotedly confronting the difficult conditions of underground work and the reprisals of the bourgeois-land owners' regime, our party resolutely and consistently struggled to establish relations of neighborliness with the first state of the workers and peasants. Vigorously opposing the fascist threat, the aggressive plans of Nazi Germany and later the anti-Soviet war launched by the Hitlerites, the RCP resolutely struggled to unite the progressive, democratic and patriotic forces to overthrow the fascist government and to pull Romania out of this monstrous war; the RCP organized the victorious insurrection of 23 August, which opened up a new era in Romanian history, and mobilized the country's entire potential in the anti-Hiterlite war. The blood shed by Romanian and Soviet soldiers on the battlefront in the name of freedom sealed the Romanian-Soviet brotherhood in arms forever, as well as the friendship and solidarity between the two countries' peoples.

After the establishment of people's power in Romania, the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union were raised to the level of state policy and became one of the basic traits of our country's foreign policy. It was given a political-legal framework in the treaty concluded on 4 February 1948. Strengthened by a common system, ideology and aims, the relations between Romania and the USSR have been continuously intensifying ever since in various socioeconomic areas and have been contributing to the two countries' advancement along the path of the new system.

Inspired by profound internationalist feelings, our people followed and continue to follow with warm sympathy the comprehensive, constructive activities carried out by the Soviet peoples, led by the CPSU; they highly appreciate their important achievements in building communism. Its vast industrial potential--which yields one-fifth of the world's production--the high level of production forces, the considerable successes in key scientific and technological areas, and its blossoming culture make the Soviet Union a great and powerful socialist state which is making a crucial contribution to increasing the force and influence of socialism in the world.

In its turn, the Romanian people, led by the RCP, have made constructive efforts and have turned Romania from a predominantly agricultural country into a country with a rapidly developing industry and agriculture, which is achieving consistently high rates of development in its national economy on the basis of the most advanced scientific and technological accomplishments, continuously raising the working people's living standard, and raising our fatherland onto ever higher levels of material and cultural progress.

The two peoples' achievements in building socialism and communism have supplied a new and sound foundation for the second Romanian-Soviet treaty concluded in 1970, which, deepening and expanding the provisions of the first treaty, in keeping with the new conditions, marked a higher stage in the intensification of the cooperation between our parties, states and peoples. The treaty and the Soviet-Romanian declaration signed in 1976 in Bucharest have created a favorable framework for continuously consolidating Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the most varied areas: Political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields of activity.

The rich balance sheet of Romanian-Soviet relations emphatically highlights the constructive force of the new principles of interstate relations--the principles of Marxism-Leninism, equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, comradely solidarity and mutual assistance--sanctioned in these documents and providing the lasting and unshakable foundation of our current and future manysided cooperation.

The particular importance that Romania attaches to continuously developing its friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union within the framework of its general policy of expanding relations with all the socialist countries has been forcefully asserted in the party program, in the documents of the 11th congress and of the national conference and in many other party and state documents. Stating recently that Romania promotes this policy on the basis of rich historical traditions and on the fact Romania and the Soviet Union are neighborly socialist countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "The RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to devote particular care to developing their manysided cooperation and relations of friendship and neighborliness with the Soviet Union." In the same context, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated: "We are sincerely pleased with our peoples' current cooperation and we are firmly determined to work further to strengthen and develop Soviet-Romanian friendship."

An essential role in the development of Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation is played by the comradely ties established between the RCP and the CPSU. Along this line, meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have been of decisive importance for stimulating these relations and broadening their prospects, in keeping with the basic requirements of socialist and communist construction.

The special importance of this contribution was once again emphasized in the communique on the recent visit to the USSR by the Romanian minister of foreign affairs. Recalling on this anniversary the development of Romanian-Soviet relations, the Romanian communists and people have learned with satisfaction that on the occasion of this visit, too, the sides have reasserted "their determination to expand and deepen Romanian-Soviet relations in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas, in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance."

Within this general context, economic cooperation is of great importance as it secures a considerable material foundation for the ascending evolution of these relations. As is known, simultaneously with yearly increases in the volume of trade--the Soviet Union being our country's major commercial partner--we are continuously expanding new, modern and highly efficient forms of cooperation, such as production sharing and specialization in key branches of industry and technical progress.

Cooperation in scientific-technical areas, in culture, art and education is developing with fruitful results; exchanges of experience at the party and state level and between mass and civic organizations are being intensified in the most varied spheres of socialist and communist construction and consultations at various levels are increasing.

At the same time, Romania and the USSR are cooperating in the international arena. They are contributing to strengthening the anti-imperialist forces and to consolidating the general cause of peace, understanding and cooperation.

Along this line, the communique on the Romanian foreign minister's visit highlights the particular importance of the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states and of the program aimed at deepening the process of international detente, halting the arms race and effecting disarmament, strengthening peace and security and developing cooperation in Europe and in the world. Censuring the policy of intensifying the arms race, the Romanian-Soviet talks have emphasized the need to achieve a decisive turning point in the disarmament negotiations and to adopt specific measures in this area, and they have expressed their determination to contribute to the success of the proceedings of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. At the same time, having signed the agreements of Helsinki, the above communique states that Romania and the Soviet Union are in favor of strict observance of the principles and provisions included in those documents and will endeavor to make the Madrid meeting constructive, so that it can contribute to consolidating peace and security in Europe, to developing European cooperation in various areas, to strengthening trust and to marking progress toward military disengagement and disarmament on the continent, without which there can obviously be no question of genuine security.

Reasserting their satisfaction with this fruitful development and conveying congratulations to the Soviet peoples on the occasion of this anniversary, and wishes for ever new victories in continuously developing their country, the Romanian communists and people once again express their conviction that the manysided Romanian-Soviet relations will also continuously develop in the future, in their mutual interest and in the interests of peace, progress and socialism.

AGERPRES REVIEWS 1978 FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITIES

AU051243 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 5 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/2/1979--Romania's activity in the field of foreign trade amplified in 1978, although a series of negative phenomena in the international economic situation got more marked. The economic cooperation with all the socialist countries gained new dimensions, superior forms of cooperation in production and scientific research being promoted. The exchanges and cooperation between Romania and the C.M.E.A. member countries intensified as a result of adopting several long-term programs of cooperation in fields of special economic importance. The economic collaboration with the developing countries expanded as well as the economic, technico-scientific relations with other states, irrespective of their social system. At present, Romania has economic relations with 141 states.

The communique on the fulfillment of the single national plan for economic and social development states that the total volume of Romanian foreign trade was of 76.8 thousand million valuta lei.

The exports totalled 36.8 thousand million valuta lei while the imports, with the present rise in prices on the international market, amounted to 40 thousand million valuta lei. Due to the complex conditions of the international economic situation, as well as to the fact that the export provisions were carried into effect only partially, Romania's balance of trade and that of external payments was deficient.

Alongside the accelerated industrialization of the country, the export pattern has steadily been improved. Machines, equipment, transport means, chemical products as well as industrial consumer goods represented some 55 percent of the total volume of export.

Romania's foreign economic relations will further develop. The plan for 1979 stipulates a rise in the volume of Romanian foreign trade up to 93.1 thousand million lei, a considerable increase as compared to that of 1978. Export will record a growth of over 18 percent. The higher growth rate aims at ensuring an equilibrated balance of trade and of foreign payments respectively. Mentioned should be the fact that these increases are to be achieved in an international context not too favorable to exchanges, characterized by a growth of the monetary-currency instability, the persistence of the energy crisis on a world plane and the marked protectionist tendencies, especially in the trade with highly processed products.

1978 PERFORMANCE OF MACHINEBUILDING INDUSTRY REVIEWED

AU051256 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 5 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/2/1979--The communique on the fulfillment of the single national plan of economic and social development of Romania in 1978 published yesterday in Bucharest shows that the gross industrial output of the Romanian machine building industry was 14.2 percent higher in 1978 as compared to 1977. This development rate was higher than the 11 percent annual average one scored by the industry in the first three years of the current five-year plan period.

Important growths were registered as compared to 1977 in electrotechnical and electronic automation means, (35.5 percent), electronic and electrotechnical means of computation technique (56.5 percent), machine-tools for metal processing (14.3 percent). As compared to 1975, these growths are by far more illustrative: 100 percent with the automation means, 117 percent with the computation technique, 35 percent with the machine-tools, etc.

These increases are the result of the 1.2 times higher labour productivity than in 1975, on one hand, and of putting into operation of new production capacities, on the other. In 1978, 204 new capacities were inaugurated, so that in the first three years of the current five-year plan period their number reached 500. They are new sections of the heavy equipment enterprises in Cluj-Napoca, Iasi and Craiova, of the tractor enterprise in Timisoara, the shipyard in Tulcea, the mechanical enterprise in Oradea, etc.

Undergoing a permanent process of modernization according to the exigencies of the technico-scientific progress, the new and redesigned products of this branch had a 41 percent share in the total of the achieved production in 1978.

Based on original scientific research, the current product list has continuously been enriched.

Thus, several machinery, aggregates and equipment with high performances were produced, improved means of automation and computation technique, fine mechanics and optics products, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment, machine-tools with digital control and quotas display, sea-going ships, high capacity aviation technique, etc.

In 1979, the output of this important branch of the Romanian economy is to witness a 13 per cent growth rate. Illustrative is the priority development of certain fields of top technique: Fine mechanics will score a 32 per cent growth as compared to 1978, machine-tools and mechanical processing equipment--a 20 per cent growth and electronics--almost 25 percent. 206 new industrial units are planned to be commissioned.

AGERPRES STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SELF-MANAGEMENT IN INDUSTRY

AU061040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 6 Feb 79 AU

["The Multiple Meaning of the Self-Management"--AGERPRES heading]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/2/1979--At the beginning of this year a new economic and financial mechanism started being applied in Romania. Its defining terms are self-management and self-financing. One may say that these terms signal by themselves a shifting of responsibilities and competences in taking the decisions toward the economic enterprises, certainly in the conditions of preserving and even of enhancing the role of the single national plan. These measures have not been adopted under the impulse of certain momentous pressures or functional disarrangements in the Romanian economy. As it is known, Romania has further scored one of the highest growth rates in the world. In 1978 the industrial output was over 40 times higher than three decades ago, the national income 12 times higher and the per capita real income 4 times higher. The fundamental factor that led to these measures was the legitimate demand, defined as necessity, of passing to a new quality in all fields of activity.

Two elements played an essential role in the crystallization of this demand. First, the fact that during three decades important quantitative accumulations, not only material ones but also knowledge and experience in all fields of activity, were achieved. For giving the expected results, these accumulations require the advancement on a higher level of organization and development of the national economy. Second, Romania intends to become until 1985 a state with a medium economic development, which is not only a desideratum in itself, but also a real qualitative leap as regards the decisive transformations of quantity and efficiency in economy as well as of the way of developing the management of the Romanian economy.

The measures put into practice aim mainly at rendering self-management more functional, grounding it on the principle of self-financing. These measures have in view two aspects in particular: First, the planning system as a factor ensuring the enhancement of the role of enterprises in the development of this process and second, the very financial activity of the economic units.

As regards the first aspect, the plan of the enterprises will be grounded not on the gross production but on a new index--the net production which reflects better the contribution of the enterprises to obtaining their output. The plan will be elaborated according to the firm contracts the enterprise concluded with its beneficiaries for an output to be obtained in a certain plan period. From the financial point of view the profit of the enterprise acquires a particularly important role. From their financial fund the enterprises have to ensure the means they need for carrying on their activity, for their own development, for taking part in the general development of the national economy, for social expenditures, making the working personnel partake of profits.

AGERPRES OUTLINES AIMS OF MEASURES TO REORGANIZE AGRICULTURE

LD062225 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/2/1979--The main objective of the measures included in the resolution of the plenary meeting of the C.C. of the R.C.P. of February 1, 1979, on improving unitary management and planning of agriculture, on setting up joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils and on increasing agricultural output, creates a better organizational and economic framework for the implementation of the agrarian programme of the party, better capitalization of the great possibilities of Romanian agriculture to increase production.

Just as President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, the adopted measures aim at generalising the positive phenomena in the development of agriculture, at securing a unitary management of the organization planning and execution of farming operations setting out from the necessity that at present it is particularly important that a unitary management and planning of the entire agricultural activity be secured, the plenum decided to set up joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils. At the same time, the adopted measures aim at a more marked integration of the economic, productive activity of the state and cooperative agricultural units, with a view to efficiently using the land, the technical means and labor force, to accentuating the process of concentrating and specialising agricultural production, to better relating technical and economic management in all agricultural bodies to the activity of the productive units and to increasing their responsibility for the fulfillment of plan tasks. At the same time the measures pave the way to passage from quantitative accumulations to a new, better quality in agriculture too, thus creating the organizational framework for the new economic and financial mechanism in all agricultural units.

The setting up of the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils is an important factor toward unitary management of agriculture in Romania. These bodies, with their tasks and responsibilities, represent the basic form of agricultural production organization in the territory for all the units in the area.

They include every agricultural unit and institute in the respective area and, being responsible for the plan tasks, they are held responsible for the fulfillment of the tasks assigned to each unit. However, the role played by the component agricultural units is not diminished, they maintain their autonomy and property and are fully responsible for a normal course of activity. These bodies will achieve a new form of cooperation between the state and cooperative sectors with the aim of bringing production conditions and the results in these sectors closer to each other, unitary and direct coordination for all problems raised by the concentration and specialization of agricultural production, the unitary organization of the fields, land melioration, chemicalization and operation of irrigation systems. At the same time, all mechanical means in the area of one council will be coordinated by one mechanization sector, as stipulated in the resolution.

In full accordance with the legitimate demands for the unitary management and planning of agriculture, the new steps also concern the organizational structures of agriculture, at all levels, from ministry down to agricultural unit, for the purpose of ensuring unitary management and responsibility in all sectors of activity, in the entire agriculture, for increasing the sense of responsibility of the cadres, at all levels of organization.

The main objective of these steps, besides the organizational one, is the growth of agricultural output in accordance with the large investments made in recent years in the technical-material base, which provided the means for an intensive, modern, high-yield agriculture.

MORE ON TITO'S VISIT TO KUWAIT, IRAQ

Amir of Kuwait Cables Tito

LD061924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, Feb 6 (TANJUG)--Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah has forwarded to President Tito a telegram in which he thanks the Yugoslav president for the cordial message and expressions of warm and friendly feelings extended on the occasion of departure from Kuwait.

Your visit is a source of happiness to all of us and we will long remember it as a true manifestation of the spirit of friendship in the hope that it will make a positive contribution to consolidation of Yugoslav-Kuwait relations. We wish your noble mission of a great leader of the nonalined movement to be crowned with success in the preservation of world peace and stability, the noblest aspirations of all peace-loving nations, the telegram states. In conclusion, the amir of Kuwait wishes President Tito and his distinguished aides a happy return and pleasant journey.

Milenkovic Comments on Iraq Talks

AU062046 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Feb 79 AU

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary from Baghdad]

[Text] The intensive and all-embracing Yugoslav-Iraqi talks continue in Baghdad with satisfactory results. They run in the spirit of friendly frankness, understanding and joint search for the most unanimous answers possible on some essential questions of the activities of the nonalined movement in the current world situation. As President Tito has stressed several times, this situation contains many dangers to peace and to the sovereignty of small and medium-sized countries, especially the nonalined ones. Therefore, their unanimous activities on the set principles of full independence of the movement as a peaceful international factor is now more necessary than ever. It is needed not only by the nonalined countries but by the world as a whole.

In the dialogs our president had today with the second-ranking man of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, and with Vice President of the Republic Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, these strategic theses on the place and role of the nonalined countries were confirmed. At first sight, and to the great majority of the Yugoslav citizens, for instance, this may appear as a repetition of well-known basic, undisputed and, so to say, conscious principles of the nonalined policy.

However, if some utterances and trends coming to the fore within the nonalined movement, especially in connection with the tragic events in Kampuchea and following them, are more concretely perceived, one can see that a reiteration of the basic principles on which President Tito and other leading personages of the nonalined movement founded this movement assumes a special significance. Now, for instance, a small number of nonalined countries frankly offer a different interpretation of these principles and a changed position of the movement on the world scene.

Because of its specific conditions and ways of seeing its own interests, Iraq primarily, and sometimes exclusively, stresses the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist direction of the nonalined movement, and does not display a similar stand on the similarly important direction of our struggle against hegemonism and all forms of political and economic domination which are not classic imperialism.

These and some other, less important, differences in views do not prevent, however, a successful Yugoslav-Iraqi dialog and the finding of essential common denominators in their positions, for both countries are equally determined in the preservation of their sovereignty and the authenticity of their social development. Therefore, President Tito and his close collaborators accompanying him on this trip last night and this afternoon showed their satisfaction with the present course and their conviction there will be a positive outcome of all the talks they are holding in Baghdad. The tremendous authority of President Tito in this part of the world, too, and the love and respect with which the Iraqis surrounded him from the first moment of his stay in their midst are obtaining, through such bilateral discussions, a concrete international political content made up of new agreements and conclusions on cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq in all fields.

While Yugoslav and Iraqi diplomatic experts search for the best wordings that will sum up in the joint communique this kinship of views, talks were held at the headquarters of the Ba'th Party here on the cooperation of that party with the LCY. Comrade Branko Mikulic represented President Tito and the LCY in these talks. They analyzed the results so far and further possibilities for becoming better acquainted through studies, and for studing program documents, organizational practice and experiences in mass political work.

No special political platform will be worked out for interparty cooperation, but the practical aspects of this cooperation will lean on the general priciples and striving for drawing the two countries and their organized social forces together.

Comrade Mikulic told us among other things that his talks with Ar-Razzaz, assistant deputy secretary general of the national leadership of the Ba'th Party, led to an agreement on concrete forms of the exchange of political, study and lecturing delegations and individuals, as well as of publications and current information. The resolve of the two parties to answer to their own workers class alone and not to accept any world political center presents a firm basis for the strengthening of mutual links.

A serious, not simple but creative work on defining the Yugoslav-Iraqi positions and cooperation is being carried out in Badhdad in a friendly way, with both sides feeling its importance and their responsibility for a successful outcome.

FEC'S UZUNOVIC LEAVES TO JOIN TITO TALKS IN DAMASCUS

LD061925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Sukrija Uzunovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee for economic cooperation with Syria, left today for Damascus, where he will join the president of the republic's official entourage during the president's visit to friendly, nonalined Syria.

TANJUG CITES U.S. ASSESSMENT OF DENG XIAOPING'S VISIT

LD070036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1944 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 6 Feb (TANJUG)--United States officials and the press assess Chinese Vice-Premier Deng's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] visit as particularly successful and important. The normalization of United States-Chinese relations and Deng's visit, it is stated here, open prospects for "intensified cooperation" and especially at the economic level.

The three agreements concluded during the visit--on scientific-technical cooperation, on cultural cooperation and on consular relations--are assessed as initial, practical steps in the normalization of relations between the two countries. Vice-Premier Deng has fully succeeded in what was the purpose of his visit. He has succeeded in making the visit a symbol of the new United States-Chinese relations and in laying the foundations for future cooperation. However, the results of the visit will only subsequently be fully felt.

Deng has promised something positive to each "group" in the United States. He has, it is set out here "opened China" to the Carter administration for various forms of inter-state cooperation. He has convinced the U.S. Congress that China will, by peaceful means alone, work to solve the question of Taiwan's reunification. He has told the United States business circles about the diverse possibilities now being opened in economic relations.

The Carter administration, it is set out here in Washington, has succeeded in keeping even during Deng's visit, its promise of a balanced policy toward China and the Soviet Union. A ranking Carter administration official has assessed the administration as having fully succeeded in this. It is considered here that not even Deng's statements concerning the Soviet Union have done damage to Washington-Moscow relations and the "Salt-2" negotiations.

JOURNAL INTERVIEWS PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD061900 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 6 (TANJUG)--China promotes relations with all countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence, supports the struggle of the non-aligned countries and is against "all forms of imperialism, colonialism and hegemony".

This was stated by Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Yu Zhan [Yu Chan] in an interview carried today by the REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS of Belgrade.

He said China is working to postpone the outbreak of a new world war.

Yu Zhan favourably assessed the recent visit by Vice-President Deng [Teng] to some countries of South East Asia, assessing it as a contribution to the strengthening of unity with the peoples of Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.

The Chinese deputy foreign minister assessed the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty as a contribution to the maintenance of peace in Asia and in the world in general.

He stated that Deng's visit contributes to the strengthening of peace to the stabilization of the situation in South East Asia, and to more successful struggle against "expansionist goals" of "big" and "small" hegemony in that region.

Yu Zhan expressed satisfaction with the present favourable development of relations between China and India and positively assessed the forthcoming visit of Indian Minister Vajpayee to China.

The Chinese deputy foreign minister stated the view that the non-aligned countries are an important force in the struggle "against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony".

He emphasized the important role of the non-aligned in the maintenance of independence and security of countries and in the establishment of the new international economic order.

Yu Zhan said that the forthcoming visit of Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] to the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and Italy will contribute to the development of relations with those countries.

He added that China wants to co-operate with East European countries too, but that "for the time being there are no initiatives" for this.

Yu Zhan said that misunderstanding has arisen between China and Albania. He added that China, for its part, wants to discuss with Albania a trade programme. In conclusion, he said that China does not respond either to Albanian accusations or its attacks.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

AU052200 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Feb 79 AU

[Branislav Stojakovic interview with Dusan Ankioski, deputy federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, in Belgrade on 5 February--recorded]

[Text] Following a 3-week visit to Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic, the economic delegation headed by Dr Dusan Anakioski, deputy federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, returned to Belgrade tonight. Branislav Stojakovic had the following interview with Dusan Anakioski:

[Anakioski] First of all I want to say something that is very important, namely, that this delegation of economic representatives, this state delegation was received very kindly and treated very well in these countries. We were received by the presidents of two republics and our partners in talks were always two or three ministers. This obviously shows that these economies and these states attached very great importance to our visit.

[Question] In which of our products were the business people of these countries most interested?

[Answer] The entire agricultural complex or rather the industrial complex for agriculture, ranging from primary production to the processing and food industries, is very interesting for them.

[Question] Was petroleum discussed?

[Answer] We strove in our talks with these countries, that is, especially with Mexico, with which we had talks, to put the question of cooperation as regards petroleum on a different basis rather than on the basis of simple trade.

[Question] Is it possible to say at the conclusion of your visit that in our cooperation with these countries we will now export to them more than we will import from them?

[Answer] Well, you know such a conclusion cannot be stated. But what is basic in what we have learned and established with these countries is that the economies of these countries have demonstrated a desire to cooperate with Yugoslavia in a large number of fields. I must mention yet another question which virtually dominated and permeated all talks, that is, the fact that our socialist orientation, our orientation toward cooperation with developing countries and our nonalinement are very much in accord with these countries.

STAMBOLIC MEETS WITH WORLD BANK PRESIDENT MCNAMARA

LD061914 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 6 (TANJUG)--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, and Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, conducted exhaustive talks here last night. The projects in Yugoslavia in which the World Bank is participating are developing very successfully, it was established.

The world Bank president showed special interest in the progress of the "Morava Two" land reclamation project and expressed the readiness of the international bank to participate in its realization. McNamara also displayed interest in the development projects of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the south of part of Serbia proper.

President McNamara was particularly interested in the preparations for the next World Bank annual assembly scheduled for this October in Belgrade.

Ivan Stambolic said the preparations are progressing according to the schedule and the "Continental" Hotel will be completed on time.

In the talks at "Exim" Bank, the financing of investment projects in Serbia was discussed, as was the interest of U.S. companies to participate in the equipment of these projects. On this occasion credit terms were also discussed. It was agreed that these terms be re-examined and adjusted to real needs.

KOMUNIST COMMENTS ON YUGOSLAV-EEC TRADE TALKS

LD051652 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 5 (TANJUG)--The European "Nine" proposal of the new Yugoslav-EEC agreement contains a number of elements unacceptable to Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav League of Communists organ KOMUNIST writes.

In its article on the EEC proposal to be discussed tomorrow by the EEC Ministerial Council, KOMUNIST writes that the key question of the agreement--the trade regime--is not offering any truly new and satisfactory solutions for Yugoslavia.

In stating that trade is crucial for the establishment of well-balanced, equal [words indistinct] broaden cooperation between the EEC and Yugoslavia, KOMUNIST writes that if (?admitted) the EEC list of exemptions from customs duties will certainly affect Yugoslavia. The list, the paper writes, includes some thirty toilet products, several steel and industrial products. This practically means, the paper adds, that the new agreement would exempt from customs duties the very products which were to stop the deficitary [as received] trend in Yugoslavia's trade with them.

If the "Nine" in their final decision adopt such a large list of exemptions from custom duties it is difficult to feel optimistic in regard to the continuation of the talks, the paper writes in ending.

New 'Mandate' on Talks Adopted

LD061920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, Feb 6 (TANJUG)--The European Community (EC) Ministerial Council this morning adopted a new mandate to its executive commission for negotiations on concluding an agreement on economic cooperation with Yugoslavia.

The executive commission is now authorized, it was learned, to negotiate on broader solutions in the fields of industrial, agricultural, scientific-technological, financial and social cooperation. Solutions proposed by the Nine in the field of trade--and they are linked with the key-question of how to balance this trade--are the weakest point in the "new mandate." The list of the products called sensitive that would be excepted from the principle of liberalized imports from Yugoslavia is considerably broadened.

Financial cooperation, according to the Nine's new proposals, would be broadened into new fields (?capital market) in the European Community.

HODZA CHAIRS, DJURANOVIC BRIEFS PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD061745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Vice President Fadilj Hodza. Top officials of the federation also took part in the work of the session.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, briefed the Presidency on the economic developments at the beginning of this year and on the measures which the Federal Executive Council is taking to realize the established policy of socio-economic development in 1979.

The Presidency also discussed some issues in the field of international relations as well as some other questions pertaining to its competence.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON RENEWING MANDATE OF PRESIDENCY

LD061926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Preparations for nominating candidates and for electing members of the SFRY Presidency have begun in all republics and provinces. The fact that in the next 5 years the composition [sastav] of this top and most responsible collective leadership in our country will remain unchanged does not diminish the significance of the political action. This is a fresh opportunity to realize, through an analysis of the work to date of the SFRY Presidency, a body in which the positive practice of collective leadership and decision-making has already been asserted, all the advantages of the application of this kind of work on a larger scale. The initiative of Comrade Tito that in the coming period the SFRY Presidency should remain of the same composition is also in line with this.

Tito's initiative has a long-term significance and expresses the continuity of our development, for in the past period major results have been achieved in Yugoslavia's socioeconomic and political development. The role of the SFRY Presidency in all these achievements has been irreplaceable.

Particular emphasis should be placed on its role in consolidating equality and unity of the nations and nationalities, in achieving a series of agreements and compacts between the republics and provinces, in consolidating the country's defense capability and in increasing Yugoslavia's international prestige. All this represents a great contribution to the overall stability of our socialist and self-managing community. The SFRY Presidency, in its present composition, has also acquired great prestige at home and abroad on account of the authority and work of its members.

This is also one of the reasons it has been proposed that the composition of the SFRY Presidency should not be changed. The second reason lies in the serious and complex nature of the work and tasks which lie ahead, due to which the continuity in the work of this body has great significance. For what is ahead of us is a period of an even more dynamic development of society, above all of its political system and material forces. This includes the preparations for the adoption of the new medium-term plan, which calls for further agreement seeking and negotiations by all the republics and provinces on all the basic directions and goals of the future development. What should also be borne in mind is the exceptionally complex international situation and the consolidation of the nonalined policy and of our country's position in the world.

Thus, the continuity and the permanence in the work of this top and most responsible body are necessary. The fact that the SFRY Presidency in its present composition has functioned well and has affirmed in practice the principles of collective work and made a powerful contribution to the stability of our society,--as assessed in the preparations for the elections--confirms the justification of such an orientation.

Therefore, for the elections and the renewal of the mandates of the members of the SFRY Presidency, serious organizational, political and other preparations should be made and the datelines established for individual activities within the framework of SAWPY, the the trade unions and the assemblies of the republics and provinces.

'MODERATE' PRICE INCREASES SEEN FOR THIS YEAR

LD062250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1840 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia expects moderate rises in prices on the home market this year. This is made conditional on persistency in abiding by the 1979 pricing policy compact signed here today by representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and the executive councils of the constituent republics and provinces.

The signers have committed themselves to see to it--in line with the fixed stabilization policy--that industrial producers' prices reach a maximum rise of up to 9 percent by this year's end as against December, 1978. This is to apply to producers' prices for agricultural products as well. The prices for services may not exceed the rise in producers' prices.

Interesting is that the overall rise in prices for services in those socioeconomic communities in which the agreed-on 1978 rise was considerably outstripped will be by half a percent lower than the fixed rise in prices for services in 1979. This will make possible a stepped-up rise in prices (of two index points at most) in those constituent republics or provinces in which the prices for services ran within the fixed brackets last year. Those moderate rises in prices would make it possible for retail prices and living costs not to go up beyond 13 percent by this year's end and as against December, 1978. While fixing prices for various products or services, the principal that higher incomes should result, above all, from higher productivity, efficiency and rationization, coordinated relations in the income policy, higher production volume and, lastly, better use of production capacities will be the starting-point.

Yugoslavia's constituent republics and provinces are to reach contracts soon on 1979 prices, it was made known. These documents are to also elaborate the responsibility of the communes and associated labor organizations in the implementation of pricing policy, and this is essential in view of prices being fixed not only by federal, republican and provincial bodies but also--and a fair number of them--by self-management agreements or communal assembly decisions.